THREE NEW SPECIES OF HYDROIDOMEDUSAE (CNIDARIA) FROM THE MEIJI REEF AND DAYA BAY, SOUTH CHINA SEA

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Abstract Samples of Hydroidomedusae were collected from the Meiji Reef, Southern South China Sea (9°52′ – 9°56′N, 115°30′ – 115°35′E), during July 2012 and Daya Bay, Northern South China Sea (22°32′ – 22°44′N, 114°35′ – 114°43′E), during Nov. 2011. Through the analysis of 22 samples, three species of Hydroidomedusae are found, i. e. Hydrocoryne condensa Xu, Huang et Du, sp. nov., Euphysora meijiensis Xu, Huang et Guo, sp. nov. and Guillea dayaensis Xu, Huang et Du, sp. nov. All type specimens are deposited in the South China Sea Fisheries Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Fishery Science. The specific diagnoses of three new species are as follow.

Hydrocoryne condensa Xu, Huang et Du, sp. nov. (Figs 1-2)

At present time, only 4 valid species of Hydrocoryne are known (Kubota, 1988; Rees et al., 1976; Bouillon et al., 2006; Xu & Huang, 2006; Morandini et al., 2009). This new species can be distinguished from the other species of *Hydrocoryne* by major characteristics: 1) medusae show a highly cylindrical shape with a thickened apical jelly and round top; 2) manubrium is short and small, nearly spherical-like, without gastric peduncle, about not exceeding 1/2 the length of subumbrella cavity; 3) the perradial pigment patches in manubrium are absent and the interradial portion of the subumbrella is no projected beneath the umbrellar apex; 4) the four short and stiff perradial capitate tentacles are devoid of nematocysts and with tentacular ending in a large terminal knob; 5) tentacular bulbs oval and prominent clasped the exumbrellar margin, all with an abaxial ocellus, with gastrodermal chambers in the abaxial side of the tentacle bulb.

Etymology. From the Latin *condensa*, meaning condense. The species refers to the umbrella jelly very thick.

The new species has one long principal tentacle and other one small tentacle and two rudimentary bulbs that differs from others not only in size, but also in structure. These features place this medusa in the family Corymorphidae Allman, 1872, the genus *Euphysora* Maas, 1905.

Euphysora meijiensis Xu, Huang et Guo, sp. nov.

(Figs 3 - 4)

Only 22 valid species of Euphysora are known (Kramp, 1961; Bouillon, 1978; Huang, 1999; Bouillon & Boero, 2000; Xu & Huang, 2003, 2006; Bouillon et al., 2006; Du et al., 2012; Huang et al., 2012; Lin et al., 2013). This new species can be distinguished from the other species of Euphysora by 4 major characteristics: 1) the umbrella is a well developed cone-shaped solid apical projection and without apical chamber; 2) the principal tentacle is short and stiff, with 4 adaxial nematocyst knobs and with a large terminal nematocyst knob; 3) the small tentacle opposite to the principal tentacle is elongate long conical shape, as long as main tentacle, and with a large terminal red pigment patch; 4) two other small tentacles are quite rudimentary, papilla-like, and without filiform tentacles.

Etymology. From the Latin *meijiensis*, means Meiji, referring to the first collected from Meiji Reef of South China Sea.

Guillea dayaensis Xu, Huang et Du, sp. nov. (Figs 5-7)

This new species has well developed manubrial perradial pouches; 4 radial canals; with gonads on proximal part of manubrium and in manubrial pouches, germ cells developing in manubrial pouches on numerous dorsal lateral lamella folds (gonadal diverticulae) extending from the proximal part of manubrium into the manubrial pouches and out onto the proximal portions of the radial canals; four

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perradial marginal tentacles, short, with elongate long conical bulb, tapering, all with a black adaxial ocellus. The umbrellar margin has cordyli and marginal cirri, without statocyst. These features place this medusa in the family Laodiceidae Agassiz, 1862, the genus *Guillea* Bouillon, Pagès, Gili, Palanque, Puig *et* Heussner, 2000 (Bouillon *et al.*, 2000, 2006).

Only one valid species of *Guillea* are known (Bouillon et al., 2000, 2004). This new species differs from the *Guillea canyonincolae* Bouillon, Pagès, Gili, Palanque, Puig et Heussner, 2000 by: 1) the former umbrella with apical projection, jelly very thick exumbrella with scattered nematocyst, but later umbrella without apical projection, jelly thin, top flatten, exumbrella without nematocyst; 2) the former manubrium long and swollen, length of manubrium in

relation to subumbrellar cavity height, but later manubrium quadrangular, short, about 1/4 as long as subumbrella cavity; 3) the former mouth large, almost quadrangular, but later mouth large almost circular; 4) the former 4 perradial marginal tentacles, short, with elongate long conical bulb, tapering and without filiform tentacles, but later 24 marginal tentacles, thin and long, with filiform-shaped coiled extremity, with marginal bulbs broad, round; 5) the former with 1 interradial marginal bulb, 2 club-shaped cordyli and 1 marginal cirri between successive tentacles, but later without interradial marginal bulb, with 1 club-shaped and 1 – 2 spiral cirri between successive tentacles.

Etymology. From the Latin *dayaensis*, means Daya Bay, referring to the first collected from Daya Bay of Northern South China Sea.

Key words Anthomedusae, Leptomedusae, new species, taxonomy, South China Sea.

中国南海美济礁和大亚湾水螅水母纲 (刺胞动物门) 三新种记述

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摘 要 材料于2011年11月在大亚湾和2012年7月在美济礁海域采集,调查区大亚湾设9站,美济礁设13站,经过22份样品分析,鉴定出44种水母,其中有花水母2新种:厚伞拟棍螅水母 Hydrocoryne condensa Xu, Huang et Du, sp. nov.和美济真囊水母 Euphysora meijiensis Xu, Huang et Guo, sp. nov.,1个软水母新种大亚湾几利水母 Guillea dayaensis Xu, Huang et Du, sp. nov.。对新种形态特征进行描述和绘图,并讨论其与同属其它种主要特征的比较。模式标本保存于中国水产科学院南海水产研究所。

关键词 花水母亚纲, 软水母亚纲, 新种, 分类, 中国南海.

中图分类号 Q959.131

美济礁位于中国南海南沙群岛海域,而大亚湾位于南海北部。本研究是南沙群岛附近海域浮游动物多样性及栖息环境研究和南海渔业资源调查与评估两个项目中浮游生物组成部分之一,着重分析鉴定浮游水母类的种类组成及其数量丰度。美济礁经分析鉴定出水母 34 种,其中花水母 2 新种,即厚伞拟棍螅水母 Hydrocoryne condensa Xu,Huang et Du,sp. nov.和美济真囊水母 Euphysora meijiensis Xu,Huang et Guo,sp. nov.;大亚湾鉴定出水母 10 种,其中软水母 1 新种,即大亚湾几利水母 Guillea dayaensis Xu,Huang et Du,sp. nov.。对新种的形态特征进行了描绘,并对与同属其它种主要特征的区别进行了讨论,其研究结果不仅丰富了南海南沙群岛物种多样性,而且可为总课题调查研究的分析提供参考。

1 材料与方法

材料系 2011 年 11 月 29 日在大亚湾水域 (22°32′~22°44′N, 114°35′~114°43′E) 和 2012 年 7 月 14 日在美济礁水域 (9°52′~9°56′N, 115°30′~115°35′E),应用浅水 I 型浮游生物网 (孔径 0.505 mm,网口面积 0.2 m²)从底部至表层垂直拖曳采集。本调查共设 22 站,分别为大亚湾 9 站,美济礁 13 站,共采集 22 份样品。所获样品用 5 % 福尔马林溶液固定,室内进行分类鉴定。

2 结果与分析

2.1 新种的分类位置

水螅虫总纲 Superclass Hydrozoa Owen, 1843 emend. Bouillon *et* Boero, 2000

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水螅水母纲 Class Hydroidomedusae Claus, 1877 emend

花水母亚纲 Subclass Anthomedusae Haeckel, 1879 头螅水母目 Order Capitata Kühn, 1913

球棍螅水母亚目 Suborder Sphaerocorynida Petersen, 1990

拟棍螅水母科 Family Hydrocorynidae Rees, 1957

厚伞拟棍螅水母, 新种 Hydrocoryne condensa Xu, Huang et Du, sp. nov.

筒螅水母亚目 Suborder Tubulariida Fleming, 1828 棒状水母科 Family Corymorphidae Allman, 1872

美济真囊水母,新种 Euphysora meijiensis Xu, Huang et Guo, sp. nov.

软水母亚纲 Subclass Leptomedusae Haeckel, 1866 锥螅水母目 Order Conica Broch, 1910 感棒水母科 Family Laodiceidae L. Agassiz, 1862

大亚湾几利水母,新种 Guillea dayaensis Xu, Huang et Du, sp. nov.

2.2 新种形态特征描述

2.2.1 厚伞拟棍螅水母,新种 Hydrocoryne condensa Xu, Huang et Du, sp. nov. (图 1~2)

鉴别特征 伞高圆柱钟形,顶部钝圆,胶质很厚;垂管短小,近球形,其长度不超过内伞腔高度1/2,无胃柄,垂管上部无主辐位色素斑块,无内伞间辐突起;4条短而硬的主辐位头状触手,基球背侧有胃胚层室和1个背轴眼点,整个触手基球扣紧外伞缘,触手上无环状或分散刺胞,但有1个膨大的末端刺胞球。

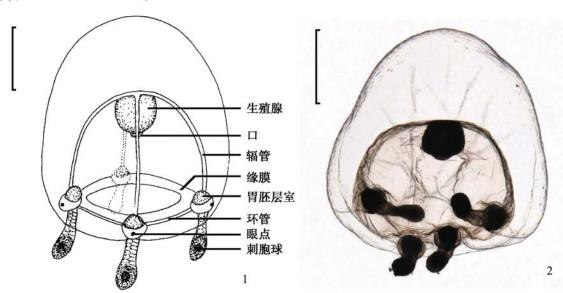


图 1~2 厚伞拟棍螅水母,新种 Hydrocoryne condensa Xu, Huang et Du, sp. nov., 侧面观 (lateral view) 比例尺 (scale bars) = 0.5 mm

描述 伞高 1.0~1.8 mm,宽 1.0~1.5 mm,伞 呈高圆柱钟形,顶部钝圆,胶质很厚,向伞缘逐渐变 薄,外伞无分散刺胞;垂管短小,近球形,无胃柄, 其长度不超过内伞腔高度 1/2,垂管上部的主辐位无 色素斑块,无内伞间辐突起;口简单环状,口缘无刺 胞;生殖腺环绕整个垂管壁;4 条短而硬的主辐位触 手,基球很大,近卵圆形,突出,扣紧外伞缘,触手 基球背侧有胃胚层室,呈凸圆形,每条辐管与基球胃 胚层室相连,基部背轴有眼点,触手上无环状或分散 的刺胞,但其末端具 1 个膨大刺胞球;4 条狭的辐管 和1条环管;缘膜中等宽。

正模 (SS001), 副模 (SS002), 2012 年 7 月 14 日南沙美济礁 S12 站 (9°52′N, 115°32′E; 采样水深 0~200 m), 南海水产研究所梁新和刘华雪采。

分布:中国南海南部南沙美济礁。

词源: 新种种名源自拉丁词 condensa, 意为该种 伞胶质很厚。

讨论 新种水母有 4 条主辐位头状触手, 触手基球扣紧外伞缘, 背面有眼点, 垂管近球形, 口环状, 生殖 腺环绕垂管, 故属于拟棍螅水母科Hydrocorynidae Rees, 1957, 拟棍螅水母属Hydrocoryne Stechow, 1907。

至今,本属已知有4种(Kubota, 1988; Rees et al., 1976; Bouillon et al., 2006; 许振祖&黄加祺, 2006; Morandini et al., 2009)。新种无胃柄, 内伞间辐位无突起, 这与大胃拟棍螅水母 H. macrogastera Xu et Huang, 2006 和与耶孟佳拟棍螅水母 H. iemanja Morandini, Stampar, Migotto et Marques, 2009 较相

似;但新种触手基球有胃胚层室,又与上述两种明显不同。故新种与同属其它种的主要区别是:1) 伞呈高圆柱钟形,顶部钝圆,胶质很厚;2) 垂管短小,无胃柄,其长度不超过内伞腔高度1/2;3) 垂管上部主辐位无色素斑块,内伞间辐位的伞顶下方无突起;4)4条主辐位的头状触手,短而硬,无环状或分散刺胞,但末端有1个膨大刺胞球,触手基球背侧有胃胚层室,呈凸圆形,有背轴眼点(表1)。

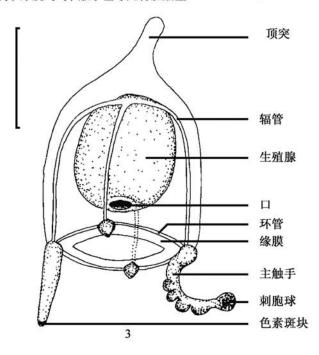
表 1 拟棍螅水母属 Hydrocoryne 水母体分种检索表

- 2. 垂管上部主辐位有 4 个橘红色的色素斑块,内伞间辐位的 伞顶下方有 4 个突起 ·············· 广口拟棍螅水母 H. miurensis Stechow, 1907 垂管上部无色素斑块,内伞间辐位无突起 ············ 3
- 3. 伞胶质薄, 厚度均匀; 触手基球无胃胚层室 ………… 4

伞胶质很厚,厚度不均匀;触手基球有胃胚层室 ········ 厚伞拟棍螅水母 H. condensa Xu, Huang et Du, sp. nov.

- - ··· 大胃拟棍螅水母 H. macrogastera Xu et Huang, 2006 生殖腺位于垂管间辐位; 丝状触手短, 中部具 1 个大的向 轴刺胞球 ······· 耶孟佳拟棍螅水母 H. iemanja Morandini, Stampar, Migotto et Marques, 2009
- 2.2.2 美济真囊水母,新种 Euphysora meijiensis Xu, Huang et Guo, sp. nov. (图 3~4)

鉴别特征 伞钟形,有锥形顶突,无顶室,外伞表面光滑,胶质薄;垂管大,近球形,几乎占满整个内伞腔;生殖腺环绕着垂管;主触手短而硬,具4个单排向轴刺胞球和1个大的末端刺胞球,与主触手相对的缘基球延长,呈长锥状,其末端具1个红色色素斑点,而其它2个侧面触手基球退化,呈乳突状,无丝状触手。



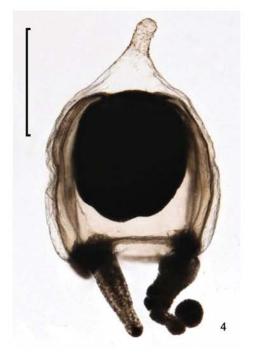


图 3~4 美济真囊水母,新种 Euphysora meijiensis Xu, Huang et Guo, sp. nov., 侧面观 (lateral view) 比例尺 (scale bars) = 0.5 mm

描述 伞高 1.2~1.4 mm (包括顶突),宽 0.8 ~1.0 mm,伞钟形,具大的锥形顶突,无顶室,伞表面光滑,胶质薄;垂管大,近球形,几乎占满整个内伞腔,其长约为内伞腔高度 2/3,口简单环状;生殖腺环绕垂管上;4条狭的辐管和1条环管;主触手短而硬,具有4个向轴成排的刺胞球,触手末端具1个膨大刺胞球,与主触手相对的触手基球延长呈长锥状触手,约与主触手等长,触手上无成束刺胞球,但其末端有1个红色色素斑块,另2个退化的侧面触手

基球小, 呈乳突状, 无丝状触手; 缘膜宽。

正模 (\$\$003), 副模 (\$\$004 - 005), 2012 年 7 月 14 日南沙美济礁 \$8 站 (9°53′N, 115°32′E; 水深 4 m), 南海水产研究所梁新和刘华雪采。

分布:中国南海南部南沙美济礁。

词源: 新种种名源自拉丁词 meijiensis, 意为美济礁, 指该种首次从中国南海南部南沙群岛的美济礁采集。

讨论 新种伞缘仅有1条长的主触手与另3个

短或退化触手的构造不同,故属于棒状水母科 Corymorphidae Allman, 1872 真囊水母属 *Euphysora* Maas, 1905。

至今, 本属已知有 22 种 (Kramp, 1961; Bouillon, 1978; Huang, 1999; Bouillon & Boero, 2000; Xu & Huang, 2003, 2006; Bouillon et al., 2006; Du et al., 2012; Huang et al., 2012; Lin et al., 2013)。真囊水母属中水母体有明显顶突, 无顶管和 顶室的种类仅有 5 种, 分别是贝氏真囊水母 E. bigelowi Maas, 1905、比通真囊水母 E. bitungensis Xu, Huang et Guo, 2013、叉真囊水母 E. furcata Kramp, 1948、罗氏真囊水母 E. russelli Hamond, 1974 和泡 真囊水母 E. vacuola Xu, Huang et Guo, 2012。新种 主触手不分叉, 具向轴刺胞球, 这与主触手分叉的叉 真囊水母、具背轴刺胞的泡真囊水母、以及具念珠 状刺胞的比通真囊水母和罗氏真囊水母明显不同, 而与贝氏真囊水母较相似。贝氏真囊水母主触手长, 具 10 个以上单排向轴或侧生的刺胞球, 另 3 个主辐 位触手基球同样大小,呈长锥状;而新种主触手短, 仅具4个单排向轴刺胞球和1个大的末端刺胞球,与 主触手相对的触手基球延长锥状, 其末端具1个红 色色素斑块, 另 2 个侧生触手基球退化, 呈乳突状, 故与贝氏真囊水母有不同的形态特征。综上所述, 新种与同属其它种的区别主要有 4 个特征: 1) 伞有 发达锥形顶突,无顶室;2) 主触手短而硬,具4个 向轴成排刺胞球和1个大的末端刺胞球;3)与主触 手相对的触手基球延长呈长锥状,约与主触手等长, 其末端有1个大的红色色素斑块;4) 另2个退化的 触手基球很小,呈乳突状,无丝状触手(表2)。

表 2 真囊水母属 Euphysora 水母体分种检索表

->-	- Serving - Proposition - Although the Market
1.	伞缘具水母芽
	······ 幼芽真囊水母 E. gemmifera Bouillon, 1978
	伞缘无水母芽2
2.	外伞有疣突或刺胞; 3个同样大小退化触手基球
	······ 疣真囊水母 E. verrucosa Bouillon,
	1978 (syn. 刺胞真囊水母 E. knides Huang, 1999)
	外伞无疣突或刺胞
3.	水母体只有1条长而细的主触手,并具数个叉状侧枝,无退
	化触手基球 ····· 侧枝真囊水母 E. gigantea Kramp, 1957
	水母体有1条主触手和3个小的或退化触手 ······ 4
4.	主触手末端二次分叉 ····· 5
	主触手末端不分叉6
5.	主触手末端二次分叉,其分叉的4个末端具刺胞球;与主
	触手相对的1条丝状触手比另2条锥形触手更长
	主触手短,二次分叉,其4个末端无刺胞球;另3条触手
	短,呈锥状,构造都是一样
	······· 强壮真囊水母 E. valdiviae Vanhöffen, 1911

6.	主触手念珠状 7
	主触手具单排的刺胞球
7.	念珠状主触手上有几个不等距排列的突出膨大球
	················· 细真囊水母 E. gracilis (Brooks, 1882)
	念珠状主触手上无不等距排列的突出膨大球 8
8.	念珠状主触手近基部有 4~5 环刺胞, 其它整条触手具 16
	个球状刺胞球
	········ 福建真囊水母 E. fujianensis Xu et Huang, 2006
0	念珠状主触手只有环状刺胞或只有单排球状刺胞 9
9.	念珠状主触手只有环状刺胞 10
10	念珠状主触手只有单排球状刺胞
10.	伞无顶突和顶管;主触手末端有1个大球状刺胞球,相对
	的触手较退化,而另2条触手锥状,所有触手基部向两侧
	延伸 ••••••••• 硬手真囊水母 E. solidonema Huang, 1999 伞有顶突和顶管 ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
11	主触手末端无膨大刺胞球,另3个主辐触手基球短锥状,
11.	至思于不端无影人利尼球, 为3个至福熙于基球盘锥状, 每个基球具1条短丝状触手; 垂管宽大, 充满内伞腔, 其
	长度和内伞腔高度一样长
	球真囊水母 E. annulata Kramp, 1928
	主触手末端有1个膨大刺胞球,另3个主辐触手基球短
	棍棒状,无短丝状触手;垂管圆柱形,其长度为内伞腔高
	度 2/3
	比通真囊水母 E. bitungensis Xu, Huang et Guo, 2013
12.	念珠状触手具9个球形刺胞,相对的触手退化,呈触手基
	球,另2条呈长丝状触手
	······罗氏真囊水母 E. russelli Hamond, 1974
	念珠状触手具16个以上近椭圆形刺胞,另3个退化触手
	基球与主触手基球大小一样,无丝状触手
	······· 台湾真囊水母 E. taiwanensis Xu et Huang, 2003
13.	主触手上的刺胞球背轴排列 · · · · · · 14
	主触手上的刺胞球向轴或侧生排列 ······ 19
14.	垂管长而粗,约有1/2超出缘膜口外,垂管基部很宽,覆
	盖紧密的泡状内胚层细胞;主触手细长,具30~40个背
	轴刺胞球, 无末端刺胞球, 另3个退化主辐位触手基球很
	小, 具有背距 ·····
	····· 泡真囊水母 E. vacuola Xu, Huang et Guo, 2012
	垂管不超过缘膜口外,垂管基部无泡状细胞 15
15.	主触手上有半环刺胞及刺胞球 16
	主触手上无半环刺胞,只有刺胞球 17
16.	伞有顶突和顶室;垂管很大,充满内伞腔;主触手基部在
	内侧膨大,呈球形,另3个缘基球不同大小,其中相对主
	触手的基球比另2个基球大
	····· 顶室真囊水母 E. apiciloculifera Xu et Huang, 2003
	伞无顶突和顶室;主触手短,只有6个背轴半环刺胞球和
	1 个大的末端刺胞球,主触手基球大,近椭圆形,另 3 个 退化触手基球很小,略向上攀 ····································
	退化
17	生殖腺在垂管间辐位;主触手很长,有60个以上背轴排
1/.	列刺胞球,另3个触手基球相当退化,同样大小
	··· 间腺真囊水母 E. interogona Xu et Huang, 2003
	i-im season is need of our and or illusting, 2003

生殖腺环绕着垂管壁……………… 18

······ 拟背轴真囊水母 E. pseudoabaxialis Bouillon, 1978

- 球状向轴刺胞球,其末端刺胞球大,相对主触手基球小,呈乳突状,另2个长锥形触手基球逐渐延长成丝状触手

- 22. 主触手长, 具 10 个以上单排向轴或侧生的刺胞球, 另 3 个主辐位触手基球同样大小, 呈长锥状, 无丝状触手 …

2.2.3 大亚湾几利水母,新种 Guillea dayaensis Xu, Huang et Du, sp. nov. (图 5~7)

鉴别特征 伞呈梨形,有顶突,外伞表面有分散 刺胞;垂管膨大,几乎占满整个内伞腔,其长度约为 内伞腔的高度;垂管有4个主辐囊,从垂管顶部延伸至近口端;生殖腺覆盖在垂管主辐囊上,发育成许多背侧瓣褶(生殖盲突),同时伸到辐管近端部上;4 条辐管,其近端穿透生殖囊,但4 条辐管不在垂管顶部中央汇合;4 条短的主辐位触手,其基球呈长锥状,每一基球有1个向轴黑色眼点;有4个间辐位缘基球,无眼点;每2 条触手间有2 个棍状的感觉棒,无刺胞;伞缘有缘丝,无平衡囊。

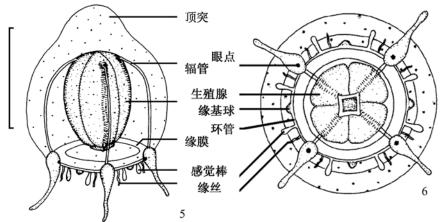




图 5~7 大亚湾几利水母,新种 Guillea dayaensis Xu, Huang et Du, sp. nov. 5,7. 侧面观 (lateral view) 6. 口面观 (oral view) 比例尺 (scale bars) = 0.5 mm

描述 伞高 0.8 mm,宽 0.7 mm,高比宽略高,伞呈梨形,有 1 个实心的近球状顶突,胶质厚度不均匀,主要在伞顶更厚,外伞表面有分散的刺胞;垂管膨大,几乎占满整个内伞腔,其长度约为内伞腔的高度,垂管有 4 个主辐囊,从垂管顶部延伸至近口端;4 个主辐位生殖囊覆盖于垂管主辐囊上,发育成许多背侧瓣褶(生殖盲突),从垂管主辐囊近端延伸主辐囊的远端,同时向外伸到辐管近端部上;口大,近四角形,口唇不明显,但口缘略有膨大皱褶;4 条狭的辐管,其近端穿透生殖囊与垂管相连,但4 条辐管没在垂管顶部中央汇合;伞缘有 4 条短的主辐位触手,其基球呈长锥状,向末端逐渐变细,基球有 1 个向轴黑色眼点;有 4 个间辐位缘基球,无触手,无眼点;

每2条触手间有2个棍状的感觉棒,无刺胞,有1~2 条缘丝,无平衡囊;缘膜宽,1条狭环管。

正模 (NS001), 2011 年11 月29 日, 大亚湾 C8 站 (22°32′N, 114°39′E; 水深 8 m), 南海水产研究 所梁新和刘永采。

分布:中国南海北部大亚湾。

词源:新种种名源自拉丁词 dayaensis, 意为大亚湾,指该种首次从大亚湾水域采集。

讨论 新种有棍状感觉棒;有缘丝;有向轴眼点;有4条简单的辐管;垂管有主辐囊;生殖腺发育成许多背侧瓣褶(生殖盲突),从垂管主辐囊近端延伸到主辐囊的远端,同时向外伸到辐管近端部上;伞缘无平衡囊。根据这些特征,新种隶属于感棒水母

科 Laodiceidae L. Agassiz, 1862 几利水母属 *Guillea* Bouillon, Pagès, Gili, Palanques, Puig *et* Heussner, 2000。

至今,本属已知仅有1种,峡谷几利水母 Guillea canyonincolae Bouillon, Pagès, Gili, Palanques, Puig et Heussner, 2000。本种与峡谷几利水母的不同是:1)新种有顶突,钝圆,外伞表面有分散刺胞,后者伞无顶突,扁平,外伞表面无分散刺胞;2)新种垂管膨大,其长度约为内伞腔高度,后者垂管很短,四角形,其长度仅为内伞腔深度的1/4;3)新种口大,近四角形,后者口大呈环状;4)新种伞缘有4条短的主辐触手,基球长锥状,具向轴黑色眼点,无丝状触手,后者伞缘有24条细长触手,基球呈宽圆形,具向轴眼点,末端丝状触手缠绕着;5)新种每2条触手间有1个间辐缘基球,无触手,基球无向轴眼点,有2个感觉棒和1~2条螺旋缘丝。

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